

# The Signal & Advertiser.

A RECORD OF LOCAL, MINING, POLITICAL AND LITERARY NEWS.

DAHLONEGA, GA., APRIL 6, 1877.

TERMS \$1.50

## Signal & Advertiser

HOWELL & TOWNSEND.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

PUBLICATION OFFICE.  
Assessment Masonic Building—East of Court House.

TERMS:  
PER ANNUM \$1.50, annually in advance—six months, 75 cents.

## Advertising Rates:

Length of advertisement	First square	Second square	Third square	Fourth square	Fifth square	Sixth square	Seventh square	Eighth square	Ninth square	Tenth square
1st	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.10	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01
2nd	.75	.50	.25	.10	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01
3rd	.50	.25	.10	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
4th	.25	.10	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
5th	.10	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
6th	.05	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
7th	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
8th	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
9th	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
10th	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01

All advertisements standard thickness, except where special contracts are made. One square of 10 lines.

Legal advertisements, including notices, etc., at special rates.

Advertisements for real estate, etc., at special rates.

Advertisements for business, etc., at special rates.

Advertisements for public notice, etc., at special rates.

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## HEED A

Words of Advice.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTY-TWO YEARS DRUNK.

How Old "Charley" Passed Away

and was Mourned by His

Boon Companions.

It is good to speak well of the

dead, but it can't hurt old Charley

Ripton's feelings to state that he

was one of the toughest, old drunk-

ards in Detroit. He has been gath-

ered in by death, and he will here-

after not be read. His life was as

curious as his death. He lived as

an experiment. He wanted to see

whether he could kill whiskey before

it killed him, and when he found

himself defeated he owed up like a

man and was ready to die.

Think of a man being more or

less intoxicated every day in the

week for forty-two years! That was

old Charley's experience as near as

he could remember. Not a man of

his acquaintance ever saw him have

as much money as a dollar at a time,

and yet he managed to keep clothes

on his back, food under his jacket,

and to find a bed. When men asked

him what he lived for, he answered:

"To take solid comfort." Per-

haps he had it. No one ever saw

him angry; he never made a com-

plaint, he was never worried, and I

wasn't half the time that he could

tell the day of the week.

Well, after fighting whiskey for

forty-two long years, old Charley

hadn't a bit of a headache the other

day. Nobody knew that he was ill.

No one had a suspicion that his

time had come. He had been given

a bed in an old rooming on Franklin

street, and in the night he called

out that he wanted a doctor. One

When I hear these words around me

I even wish that I was dead!"

It was a long minute before the

silence was again broken. A cross-

eyed sonker, called "General Ben,"

rose up in the corner and said:

"How lovely old Charley was! He

was a man who used to give thou-

sands of dollars to the poor and not

blow about it or insist on having it

published in the daily papers. He

was always trying to see how much

good he could do, and how sober he

could be. I don't think he knew

what the taste of whiskey was. He

was a great worker, a good man, and

I move that we put up a monument

to his memory."

The chairman smiled as he remem-

bered that the whole crowd couldn't

raise a dollar and a half to save their

necks, but it was a time to do the

far thing, and he looked around and

said:

"Will some gentleman second the

move that we purchase a monument

to his memory?"

Broken-nose Barney seconded the

motion, and it was put to a vote and

adopted, and then the chairman

said:

"Well, that's all; it is understood

that the monument is to cost \$10,

000, and I hope we ought to wear

crapes on our elbows for thirty days.

Yes, old Charley in life was a flower

of beauty, and in death he was not

divided. And now we'll go out and

play pichen-loo and try for a brief

space to forget our sorrow.—De

troit Free Press.

Rules for the Journey of Life.

The following rules, from the pa-

pers of Dr. West, were, according

to his memorandum, thrown to-

gether as general way-marks in the

journey of life:

Never to ride on steam things, or

what others may esteem as such,

however absurd they may appear to

be.

Never to show levity when the

people are professedly engaged in

worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury

till you know the views and motives

of the author of it nor seek occasion

to retaliate.

Never to judge a person's character

by external appearance.

Always to take the part of an ab-

sent person who is censured in com-

pany, so far as truth and propriety

allow.

Never to think the worse of an-

other on account of his difference

from us in political or religious

opinions.

Never to dispute if you can fairly

avoid it.

Didn't Match Her Dress.

The Chicago Evening Journal re-

lates the following incident connect-

ed with the lutenes services in that

city.

"Oh, ma!" exclaimed a stylish

young Chicago miss on the opening

day of Lent, "I can't go to service af-

ter all, for I've no prayer book."

"Why have you, daughter," said

the mother, "where's that costly one

I gave you Christmas?"

"Oh, that one," replied the miss;

"I couldn't carry that, for it doesn't

suit my dress at all."

And the poor girl had to remain

away from the church privileges.

John D. Lee was executed a few

days ago at Mountain Meadow,

Utah. He sat on the coffin and did

not display the slightest nervous-

ness, but seemed perfectly reason-

able to his late. The execution took

place about two hundred yards from

the Emigrants' Monument, on the

ground where, twenty years ago,

one hundred and twenty men, wo-

men and children were massacred

by Mormons under the command of

Major Lee.

A Floor of Silver.

On the closing of the Smith &

Ridgely silver-plated concert in

New Haven, a few days ago, says

the Hartford Times, preparatory to

its removal to Meriden, the floor of

the dining-room was taken up, burn-

ed, and the ashes analyzed, with the

result of procuring pure silver to the

amount of \$981. This result is

not so strong as appears at first

sight. The precious metals are resis-

tible of extreme volatilization under

pressure, becoming mere vapors, which

may be condensed, resulting in pro-

duction of the metal in a pure form.

But, even without heat, the particles

of gold and silver are made a

exceedingly fine, in the processes of

the manufacture of gold, and silver

goods, whether sold or plated, that

no devices for saving the metal or

brown of the in the various manipu-

lations are entirely effectual. Even

the government assay offices, the

soot deposited in the chimneys from

the melting of the crude metal, is

valuable and in most manufactures

of articles of gold and silver the

## CARDS.

WILLIAM F. BROWN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

WILLIAM F. BROWN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

MARION C. BOYD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

DR. R. F. CHAPMAN,  
OFFICE OVER THE BANK,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

DR. N. E. HOWARD,  
OFFICE OVER THE BANK,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

JOHN A. WOOTEN,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

FRANK L. HARLAN,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

BEVERLY A. MARTIN,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

T. E. LAWSON,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

CHAS. LEARY,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

W. M. MARLER,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

Marler & Perry,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

W. M. MARLER,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

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W. M. MARLER,  
DAHLONEGA, GA.

Marler & Perry



1961 Feb 22-17 399 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.







**Gardening for Profit!**  
(You wish to become a Commercial Florist?)

**Practical Floriculture!**  
(If you wish to Garden for Home use only, read)

**Gardening for Pleasure!**

ASK PETER HENDERSON,  
Price \$1.50 each, postpaid, by mail.

Our **Catalogue** for 1877  
contains  
EVERYTHING  
you will  
GARDEN  
Numbering 175 pages, with 1 colored plate and  
100 illustrations.

**PETERSON HENDERSON & CO.**  
Savannah, Major Gardens at Florida,  
at Charleston, S. C., New York.

**ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?**  
Then use New York Enamel Paint Co's  
**Chemical Paint.**

Truly the best in White and Colored Enamel Paints. Colors made of specially refined  
chemicals and are not affected by heat, cold, or moisture. It is the first PRIMA  
Chemical Paint to be used. It is the first PRIMA Chemical Paint to be used.  
It is the first PRIMA Chemical Paint to be used. It is the first PRIMA Chemical Paint to be used.

**CONSUMPTION**  
Positively Cured.

All suffer from this disease that are anxious to  
be cured should try Dr. J. C. Ayer's  
Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only  
remedy known that will cure consumption and all  
diseases of the throat and lungs—induced, as  
strongly as the lungs and also to breathe and  
eat with ease, and will forward to every sufferer  
by mail, promptly, a free trial box.  
We don't want your money until you are perfectly  
cured, and will refund your money if you are not.  
We are not selling don't let giving the powder a  
trial box with you will receive a free trial box.  
Price for large box, \$1.00, sent to any part of  
the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.  
Address:  
**ASH & ROBINS**  
132 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FITS EPILEPSY,**  
OR  
**FALLING SICKNESS**

Permanently Cured—no humbug—no quackery—  
no danger. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Epileptic  
Powders. To convince sufferers of the truth of  
this medicine, we will send them a trial box  
of this medicine, which has cured the disease a  
number of years, and we will refund your money  
if you are not cured. We are not selling don't  
let giving the powder a trial box with you will  
receive a free trial box.  
Price for large box, \$1.00, sent to any part of  
the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.  
Address:  
**ASH & ROBINS**  
132 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**THE VICTOR**  
CORN SHELLER

was awarded the first premium in eighteen State  
and County Fairs in 1876, and at many previous  
ones.

It works easy and well, separating the corn from  
the cob, and is superior to any corn sheller in the  
market in strength, simplicity and excellence of  
work. Price \$1.50 each. Descriptive circulars free.

**A. B. COHU,**  
MANUFACTURER.  
No. 197 WATER STREET,  
New York.

**SCHEDULE**  
—OF THE—  
**Atlanta & Richmond**  
**AIR-LINE RAILWAY.**

Takes effect Sunday, October 8, 1877.

Trains going East. Trains going West.

Leave Atlanta	Arrive Richmond	Leave Richmond	Arrive Atlanta
6:45 P.M.	10:30 A.M.	6:45 A.M.	10:30 P.M.
7:15 P.M.	11:00 A.M.	7:15 A.M.	11:00 P.M.
7:45 P.M.	11:30 A.M.	7:45 A.M.	11:30 P.M.
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8:15 A.M.	12:00 A.M.	8:15 A.M.	12:00 A.M.
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9:15 A.M.	1:00 A.M.	9:15 A.M.	1:00 A.M.
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9:45 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	9:45 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
10:15 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	10:15 P.M.	2:00 P







W. P. HOWELL, Editor.  
DAHLONEGA, GA., APRIL 13, 1877.  
Announcement.

The friends of Col. Wier Boyd announce him a candidate for one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention subject to the control of his friends hereafter in the 32d Senatorial District, if a Convention is called.

Col. Styles assumed proprietorship of the Gainesville Eagle on Wednesday last.

An election will be held on the first Tuesday in May next, to ratify or reject the Constitutional amendment killing the fraudulent Bullock bonds.

Atlanta thinks that the prospects point to the coming State Fair are the finest ever held in Georgia. A large number of valuable special premiums are already offered.

Last month's decrease in the national debt figured up \$14,000,000. Amount of coin in Treasury, \$87,750,000; currency, \$8,125,000. The large decrease in the debt during the month was caused by the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Mr. E. P. Speer, the defeated independent candidate for Congress from this District, has purchased the interest of Col. J. D. Alexander in the Griffin News. We wish Mr. Speer success in his new enterprise.

The LaGrange Reporter says that the Supreme Court—Judge Warner delivering the decision—has decided that Sheriff's sales must be published twenty-eight days, instead of four times, as has been the case heretofore.

The Constitution of the 7th inst. says: Both the circuit and district courts will adjourn this morning. The business of the present term has been greatly expedited by the seven hundred and ninety pleas of guilty which have been filed.

From telegraphic dispatches published in our daily exchanges, we learn that a terrible rain storm visited Chicago on the 2d inst., inundating seven miles of that thickly populated city. The storm proved to be very destructive, although no human lives were lost.

Superintendent W. G. Whidby is now chief cook and bottle washer of Atlanta's latest newspaper sprout--The Living Age. Well, we wish "Major-General, Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain, (ugh!) W. G. Whidby all the good luck usually attendant upon handled personages.

A. M. Gilmer of Albany, Ga., is said to have invented a method of superceding horse and steam power, by the ingenious application of propelling springs, which can be wound up without conflict with the running apparatus. He is proceeding, says an exchange, to patent his invention.

The special dispatches from New Orleans to northern papers represent the Nicholls showing before the commission as fatally superior to Packard by yesterday's proceedings. It is thought the inevitable result will be reached much earlier than was expected. Packard himself has forced the fighting to his own discomfort.

The New York Express of the 23d inst. says: "While Judge Carter, of the District of Columbia, has said that no proceeding has been instituted in his court to test the title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency, upon the authority of a gentleman who has seen proper, it may be stated that they are all prepared and in the possession of Hon. R. T. Merrick, a lawyer of Washington, to bring a bill to test the title to the electoral commission. It is said that suit will be commenced as soon as the troops are withdrawn from South Carolina. It is claimed that though the electoral commission had no power, under the electoral law, to ascertain facts that were presented with the lawful certificates of the election of electors, the commission may go to the question of a valid inquiry into the law and the facts."

from the following editorial taken from the New York Times it will be seen that the commission has not under full headway, and bids fair to make short work of the matter. It says: "The Louisiana commissioners have entered upon their task of conciliation and compromise, and already begun to find it an uphill work. Governor Packard exhibits a disposition as far removed from compromise as could be well imagined, and will hear no proposals, whatever which do not proceed upon the presumption that he is the legally elected Governor of the State. The commission can point out a flaw in his title, he is willing to have the legislature reconvened in order to re-pass the vote, but not otherwise. If the U. S. troops are to remove Packard proposes to resist their authority to keep his place by force of arms, and he happens to be a man who in matters of this kind can be trusted to keep his word. As it is equally certain that the President will leave the contestants to themselves as all possible means of bringing about a settlement have been exhausted, the danger of civil conflict in Louisiana are by no means at an end. This consideration will lead the country to regard the fact that the commission with some additional difficulty."

Just now the Palmetto State is absorbing the theme with every love of honest government, and our serious fears as to the final termination of the disputed Governorship are fast becoming allayed. The following special telegrams to the Atlanta Constitution speaks very encouragingly of the situation:

COLUMBIA, April 7.—Chamberlain arrived to-day. He is heroically reticent, positively non-communicative, and absolutely declines to be interviewed. He seems abstracted

He has abandoned the idea of resistance, and will accept martyrdom. Hampton has not appeared in public to-day in consequence of fatigue and mental overwork. His complete authority is assured.

Some astounding revelations are threatened by disappointed Republicans.

Chamberlain unmercifully snubbed Elliott, the "bell wether" of the pack, this afternoon.

COLUMBIA, April 7.—9 p. m.—Unusual animation was apparent in the vicinity of the state house this afternoon. The troops are practically anticipating the formal order of removal and are preparing to vacate under the sovereign writ of ejectment.

COLUMBIA, April 10.—The U. S. troops were formed and moved out of the State House at 12 m. to-day.

### Hampton's Reception.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 6.—Gov.

large special train accompanied by military and civil delegations from Charlotte and all points in this State on the line of road. He was received by the entire military, fire and other organizations at the depot, where the procession was formed and headed by a band of the 15th United States Infantry, and was escorted amid great enthusiasm to Carolina hall, where he was inaugurated December 1st, addressing an immense crowd of people. He announced that his policy in the future would be one of peace and harmony, and that he would support President Hayes as long as he pursued the policy indicated in his inaugural address. The Governor reiterated the pledges made to the colored people in his campaign speeches, and said that in the administration of the law he should know no race.

### Four to One.

From an exchange we get the following. "Hayes' Louisiana Commission" is composed as follows:

“Judge Charles B. Lawrence, Republican, Illinois.  
Ex-Governor J. C. Brown, Democrat, Tennessee.

Joseph R. Hawley, Republican

General John M. Harlan, Republican, Kentucky.  
Wayne McVeigh, Republican, Pennsylvania.

the details of the capture of this  
murderer and desperado are  
published in full in the Atlanta  
Constitution of the 7th inst. As he  
is the lower edge of this county  
home for several years, and some  
of his deeds of lawlessness are still  
fresh in the minds of our citizens, we  
are a portion of the particulars, as  
they will no doubt prove of interest.

After making his escape from the penitentiary he wandered around the country for some time, finally settling in Chatschooga county he became very intimate with a man named Beck. In some way or other this man got the secret of his past life. One fall Beck killed a man in Chatschooga, and after being tried, was sentenced to be hanged next month. He was then brought to Fulton county where he was lodged for safe keeping.

Some time during March Mrs. Beck and Mrs. Wacasy, who shared the intimacy of their husbands, had a little broil. The quarrel between them became bitterer and bitterer, and Mr. Wacasy thought fit to interfere. He therefore walked into the room, and gave Mrs. Beck, a pretty piece of his mind.

Mr. Beck, smarting under this untimely writ to her incarcerated husband, giving him a full account of what Mr. Wacasy had done and said. This enraged Mr. Beck, and at once determined to avenge his wife's wrongs. He sent for Mr. Connel, of the Atlanta police force, and told him he knew where an escaped murderer was lying out. He said that the man pretending to be Wacasy in Chattahoochee was really John W. Redmond, who murdered a man in Lumpkin county on the 10th of September, 1870, and was sentenced, prior to twenty years ago, to the penitentiary. Mr. Connel did not pay much attention to the story, but when Mr. Kellett, the sheriff of Chattahoochee, came on after Beck, told him what Beck said, Mr. Kellett seemed to be very much interested, and said "he did put his hands on Wacasy about any trouble."

He went home, and wrote a letter Gov. Colquitt, asking whether a reward was outstanding for this man or not. He went on to say that no reward was outstanding, he would deliver him to any part of the state for one hundred dollars.

Governor Tolpeltt promptly issued this letter to Judge Underwood, instructing him to have the sheriff arrest the supposed criminal, or he would revoke the short commission. The judge sent the sheriff and asked him if he knew where the man was. The sheriff replied that he did. The judge then ordered him to arrest at once and deliver him in Atlanta. [It may be announced here that the Governor's policy will be in the future to instantly revoke the commission of any officer who hesitates in his duty to look in the question of a reward.]

Mr. Kellett returned to Chatoga county for making the arrest. He went to Wacasy's house and demanded admission. Wacasy refused to open the door, and the sheriff was obliged to break it down. As he entered he found Wacasy very much excited, but arrested him without resistance and brought him to Atoka, and carried him to the office of Capt. Nelms, the keeper of the penitentiary.

Captain Nelms, who had been advised of the case, prepared to send Wacasy to the gang of convicts under the control of Messrs. Grant and Wacasy, who is a very intelligent man, spoke up quickly and said:

"But I am not the man you are looking for! My name is Wacasy. I am a brother in Rome, and can't establish my identity as Wacasy." Sheriff Kellett here interrupted with the following statement: "When I arrested him, he said to 'So Beck told on me, has he?'" "Wife said he had, but I didn't believe it."

It can be readily seen that the Beck, referred to, was formerly a citizen of this county, and of whom speak at length elsewhere in this issue.

Printed letter heads of every description, on the best of paper from ten to twenty-five cents per quire. Envelopes in an endless variety, in large and small, ready printed in the most artistic manner, from ten to fifteen cents per pack.

The details of the burning of the county jail at Conyers are published in full in the Atlanta Constitution of the 10th inst. Two negroes were confined in the building at the time of the burning, and were roasted to death. They were both sentenced to the penitentiary. It is thought that the fire originated from the pouring of kerosene oil into the lock by parties on the outside in order to burn it out, and secure the freedom of the imprisoned wretches.

It says: The steps to the entrance were burned away when first discovered. The doorway and the whole top of the house was in a mass of flames. The heat was so intense that no one could approach the building. Some how or other, an axe was thrown over into the dungeon and the negroes began to try and cut their way out of the stifling den in which they were caged. On ly a few moments were left as the fire was already beginning to burn through the solid upper floor, when we would send a shower of blazing logs and embers down on the poor wretches in the dungeon. This was usual with country fires, made of a layer of huge logs, heavily weatherboarded on each side. The negroes speedily cut through the first weatherboarding and had prised several pieces of the outer plank off. They could now be plainly seen by the crowd, who encouraged them with shouts and advice. It remained for them to cut through two or three of the heavy logs, that they might free themselves through,

They commenced their work, and flew at it with desperation. The inexorable flames drew nearer and the poor wretches, frantic with panic and fear, shrieked, and prayed, and cursed as they tugged like madmen at the stubborn and unyielding logs. It looked at one time as if they might have escaped, but the flames suddenly burst downward through the upper floor and swept down the outside of the walls, till, enveloping the faded men in a

This section was visited by a heavy rain and wind storm on Sunday last, which proved to be very disastrous in certain portions of this county, although we are glad to state that after careful inquiry, no lives were lost. Seventy or eighty large trees were torn up by the roots and Mr. Head's, in the upper portion of this county. Fences and every other movable thing gave way before the irresistible power. In the Davis settlement fadder stacks, corn cribs, smoke houses were like kindling, and the wind was so strong that when struck by the terrible wind monster as it passed on through the county, destroying out-buildings, scattering fence panels and tearing its course through the forests.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for April has made its appearance, and with it come illustrations of the most varied and interesting classes. Here we have the ladies of the White House from Marlia Washington down to Lucy Webb Hayes; all about the famous tower of London; pine forest industries, Southern scenes, manufacture of Indian shawls, and a host of other subjects, besides entertaining stories and instructive information on many popular subjects—poetry, wit, humor, etc., etc. from the pen of celebrated authors. It is certainly one of the most interesting and most useful of our magazines in the month. \$2.50 to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street, New York, will secure a copy of the Month, v. postpaid for one year.

"What we Want"

In setting fourth the many wants of his sprightly paper, the Gainesville Sunthron Col Lawshe says:

"The Southron wants a narrow gauge railroad from Jefferson to this city, and thence through the gold fields about Dahlgonega and over the Blue Ridge. Thus giving an outlet to one of the most beautiful and productive mountain regions in the world."

Every family in Boston is to be visited by religious workers, under the direction of Moody.

" MONTH " " 11.00 " " Domestic," Building, New-York



## Local News.

W. R. TOWNSEND, Business Manager.

A cross mark on the margin of your paper denotes that your time has expired, and if you are in arrears you are requested to pay up and renew your subscription immediately.

The "sticking fast" man was in town this week.

We had a "good run" of new subscribers this week.

Horse wrapping was indulged in pretty freely this week.

Col. Moore was presented with another chubby-faced baby one day last week.

We keep constantly on hand at this office valuer notes for sale cheap for the cash.

Jas. R. Lawton, Ordinary elect, was sworn in by Judge Lester on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Many strangers visited our town the present week, and our boarding house keepers have been doing a good business.

The public roads, we predict, in this neighborhood will, after the passing away of the rainy season, be left in a miserable condition.

Our fire company would doubtless have rendered valuable assistance had the fire on Sunday evening last reached a fatal culmination—in a horn.

We are requested to state that Messrs. E. & S. P. Farrow have been removed to his new dwelling house, situated on the block back of his former residence.

District Attorney Farrow will, says the Atlanta Constitution, summer at his delightful home in Lumpkin county, at Porter Springs—the choicest spot in all North Georgia.

This is the identical season for the gallant young knights of the town to gather their sweet hearts, dinner baskets and bachelors, and have a delightful time generally on the creek banks.

We learn from citizens attending Court this week, living in the upper edge of this county, that the wheat crop in that section is unusually large, and the finest grown for many seasons past.

Col. H. P. Farrow was in town this week en route for Porter Springs, where he intends to live up things, set his splendid hotel in trim ready for the reception of summer visitors to that popular resort the incoming season.

Our "soldier boys" should turn out in full uniform on the 26th inst., and "contribute their mite" to wards the proper celebration of that day. They should, and we hope will, do so, as the complete success of the occasion, lies in a great measure with them.

On Tuesday about noon we noticed James Gaston ride into town astraddle of a bareback horse, and upon inquiry why this was, thus, learned that the animal, in coming down a very steep hill between this place and Bearden's Bridge, made a misstep and fell, overturning the buggy and smashing up things considerably.

Goliath Riley, who has been confined in the county jail at Dawsonville, upon the charge of assault with intent to murder, for two or three days, was brought under arrest to this place by order of the Court, (now in session) on Tuesday last, to be tried before His Honor, Judge Geo. N. Lester, for some violation of the law in this county.

Admitted to the bar.

Our talented young friends, Mr. R. H. Baker and Geo. B. Neil, who have been reading law for some time past in this place, were, after a thorough and rigid examination by a committee of experienced lawyers on Tuesday evening last, admitted to the bar on Wednesday morning.

His Honor, Judge Geo. N. Lester, delivering a timely and learned lecture to the young gentlemen. They passed a very creditable examination. Mr. Baker being especially complimented by the examining board for the readiness and correctness of his answer on several intricate points of law. Both of these young gentlemen give bright promise of a useful future.

## CHILD MURDER!

A Newly-Born Babe Found With its Throat Cut, Under a "Water-Escape" of the Yahoola Ditch.

Early on Thursday morning last a wild rumor was flying from mouth to mouth along the crowded streets of Dahlonega, to the effect that a newly-born negro babe had been found with its throat cut from ear to ear, lying immediately under a "water escape" of the Yahoola Ditch, about one-fourth of a mile from town, near the mouth of the tunnel running under the Cooper Gap road, above the older Molder Ground.

Learning that Mr. Geo. H. Hunsinger, whose business it is to walk the ditch and look after the water gates, &c., had made the discovery while shutting off the water, we hurried to the spot, where we found the dead babe in charge of Mr. Hunsinger and several other gentlemen. The sight presented was truly sickening. Suffice it to say that a Coroner's jury was empaneled and an inquest held. Several witnesses were examined, and the testimony pointed strongly to a negro woman as being the mother and murderer of the child. Sufficient evidence, however, up to this writing has not been produced to justify us in giving publicity to the name of the person suspected of the terrible crime.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was to the effect that the babe came to its death by its throat being cut by some unknown person.

The general supposition is, that the child was born on last Sunday, and immediately after its birth the inhuman mother cut its throat and threw it into the ditch, thinking probably to bury all traces of her crime beneath the muddy surface of the water. We await a judicial investigation of the case before giving further particulars.

Since writing the above we learn that the Sheriff arrested Rose Henderson, colored, and it is a foregone conclusion that she is the guilty party.

## Lumpkin Superior Court.

Judge Geo. N. Lester and Solicitor General Grier arrived in Dahlonega late Sunday evening, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, opened Court at the usual hour on Monday morning.

Both of these officials are winning good opinions from the local bar and the citizens generally. Monday and Tuesday comparatively little business was transacted, owing to the fact that several cases were disposed of which contained some knotty questions, calling for long arguments from the lawyers.

The following cases have been disposed of up to the hour of going to press. They will be followed up in our next issue by the entire list of cases tried during this term:

Honely Stegall vs. John A. Parker, Executor of H. W. Riley, deceased, dismissed; Jesse McDaniel vs. James E. Barker, trustee, trustee's verdict in favor of plaintiff; State vs. Jam. E. Elmonson, theft, \$25 and costs, six months in the chain gang; State vs. William Forester, assault and battery, defendant plead guilty and awaits sentence.

The following named lawyers were in attendance upon the Court: Col. Phillips, Martlett; Col. Bell, Cummings; J. N. Dorsey and Henry Perry, Gainesville; M. L. Smith, Dawsonville; D. H. Kinsey, Pleasant Retreat; D. Underwood and M. G. Boyd, Cleveland; Col. Cain, Canton; together with the local bar.

It is possible to say that as foolish as to suffer from Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Bad Smells in Nose and Throat, when by this new and epic principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Stuff, you can be cured. Trial Boxes, by mail, only 50 cents. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis.

During the examination of the two young law applicants Tuesday evening last, one of them was asked how long the President of the United States was elected for—the Presidential term. The prompt answer was "eight years," which gave rise to a considerable discussion between the two learned examiners, as to the correctness of the answer. They finally agreed to count the question out, which they accordingly did, and the examination was resumed.

Our public wells, or at least one of them, will soon be in working order. As was seen by last week's Council proceedings. Councilmen Sitton and Beck were appointed as a committee to procure a pump, to be placed in one of the wells. The appointment of these two gentlemen is a guarantee that it will be a "quick job."

During the storm on Sunday last the dwelling house of Mr. Ambrose Jenkins, living in the outskirts of the village, was struck by lightning, which made its way down a stove pipe into the family sitting room, greatly shocking the inmates. A little boy and a young lady were prostrated upon the floor by the electric visitant. We are glad to say the injuries, if any, sustained are very slight. No damage was done the building.

## Special Notice.

We have just received the following named garden seeds at this office which we offer for sale cheap: Large Flat Dutch Cabbage, Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage, Early Minnesota Corn, Early White Dutch Turnips, Early Yellow Dutch Turnips, White Swede Turnips, Large Cheese Pumpkins, Chinese Rose Winter Radishes, Large Bell Pepper, Large Yellow Six Weeks Beans, Large Late Drumhead Cabbage, Wax or Butter Beans, White Kidney or Royal Dwarf Beans and Large White Lima Beans.

Our Business Manager concluded on Monday morning last that he must have a new pair of shoes, so shuffling off down to Woodward's Tannery. Tom Rice immediately set about "taking his measure," which he finally succeeded in doing after splicing patterns and sewing a couple of calf skins together, and was told by Tom that his handiwork would be ready in a short while.

Our clever friend, and prince of tanners, Mr. Buttz, showed him around through the department where he so efficiently presided, to the satisfaction of his employer, Capt. Woodward, and patrons. He exhibited as a specimen of his work some of the finest finished leather ever seen in Dahlonega, and which would compare favorably with any Northern work. We were told recently while stopping over in the city of Gainesville, by one of the leading business men of the place, that Capt. Woodward was building up quite a trade in that city, and that his leather was in good demand.

## Public Spaking.

As per announcement Col. Wier Boyd addressed the citizens at 12 o'clock on Tuesday in the Court House. He was listened to by an immense crowd. The Colonel dwelt at considerable length upon the Constitutional Convention. Setting forth his views in a clear and judicious manner.

He was followed by Judge Clemens, editor of the Cumming Clarion, for 7th county, who delivered a brief but interesting address upon the subject of education.

Wednesday noon during recess of Court for dinner, Dr. Underwood, of White county addressed quite a large crowd of citizens in the Court House upon the prevailing question—"Convention or no Convention." After haranguing for some time upon the subject, and just before taking his seat he announced in thundering tones that he was for "no Convention!" Whereupon a shoeless, woolly-headed Fifteenth Amendment audibly muttered, "Dat's me! Dat's me!" which was greeted with a peal of laughter and the crowd dispersed.

Col. W. P. Price also, addressed the people upon the general issues of the day, on Thursday at noon, and the acts of the late session of the General Assembly, &c. He gave an account of his stewardship as a member of that body, and clearly defined his position with regard to the calling of a Constitutional Convention. He also, then dwelt upon, in a brief manner, the "College at this place, the donation, &c., therefore. Just at this point he was interrupted by the thrumming of the Judge, and thanking the audience for their kind attention he vacated the stand amid a storm of applause.

Strong indications of rain as we go to press.

Levellen Beck to be Hung on the 27th inst.

The above named person is well known to a large portion of our readers, as he lived for many years in this county—his home being near Auraria, Ga. He has lived an eventful life; has been tried and convicted for various offenses in past years, and we might put him down as a noted desperado. He is now a confessed criminal, confined within the secure walls of Fulton county prison, awaiting the rolling around on time's unerring wheel, his last hours on earth—the 27th day of this month. The crime for which he is soon to atone for on the scaffold is murder. The fatal coils of the historic hempen cord will ere long put an end to his mad career here below, and usher his spirit into the presence of the Great Judge who will pass upon his soul as seemeth good to him.

## Almost a Fire.

Sabbath evening, persons in the vicinity of the Eagle Hotel were attracted by the screams of a child from the interior of that building. Several gentlemen hastened to learn the cause of the alarm. Arriving upon the spot they found the bed of the landlord's daughter in flames, when the crowd soon managed to effectually smother them, without further damage. The true origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed, however, that the candle came in contact with some portion of the bed clothing, whilst being carried about the room in the hands of the young lady.

## Persons.

Mr. — Parks, the popular young traveling agent of the Atlanta Constitution, gave us a pleasant call on last Wednesday morning. Mr. S. informs us that he is gathering the facts preparatory to writing the history of that portion of the Cherokee tribe of Indians which inhabited this particular section of country, and their descendants, some of whom are still living in the county. His book, when finished, will no doubt be a valuable work, and we wish Mr. Parks success in the enterprise.

We had a pleasant call from Mr. Coffee, of Gordon county, Monday evening last.

Diep—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Wash Walker, on the 8th inst., in childbirth.

## FALSE IMPRESSION.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but they are pleased to say that Green's August Flower has saved to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as your stomach, nervousness, sick headache, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three do's will relieve any case. Try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. W. & W. A. Barnside.

## The Markets.

DAHLONE GA.		
Gold dust	90c/95	
Cotton	80c/92	Feathers
Pricks	8c/10	Rice
Beard Shitting	8c/10	Wool
Sorghum	20c	20c
Wool	25c	25c
Cotton	25c	25c
Yarn	25c	25c
Flour	25c	25c
Meal	25c	25c
Yams	25c	25c
Sugar	25c	25c
Coffee	25c	25c
Butter	25c	25c
Eggs	25c	25c
Chickens	25c	25c

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a card that will cure you. FIEB'S CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary from South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. DEMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

## It is Found at Last.

Something New Under the Sun.—A new era is dawning upon the life of woman. Hitherto she has been called upon to suffer the ill effects of heat and cold, to endure the frequent and distressing irregularities peculiar to her sex, have no remedy, but to wait until nature has done its worst, and then without a remedy. "Oh Lord, how long to the agony of her soul with she cried. But now the hour of her redemption is near. She will suffer no more, for Dr. J. C. Williams' Female Regulator, Woman's Best Friend, is for sale by all respectable Druggists throughout the land at \$1.50 per bottle.

Near Marietta, Ga., March 21, 1870. Messrs. Dorr & Sons:—About one year ago I bought a bottle of Dr. J. C. Williams' Female Regulator from you, for one of my daughters who had been suffering with protracted menses for some time. I have had several physicians attending, but met with no success until I was persuaded to buy a bottle of the Regulator, and it is the very thing for which it is recommended. She is now in perfect health. I hope all suffering females will at least try one bottle and have health again. D. DOBBINS.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

## LUMPKIN COUNTY.

## Lumpkin Sheriff's Sales.

Will be sold on the first Tuesday in May, 1870, at the Court House door in the town of Dahlonega, the following property, to-wit: Lots of land No. 88, 89, 90, and 91, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 108 and 109, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 110 and 111, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 112 and 113, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 114 and 115, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 116 and 117, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 118 and 119, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 120 and 121, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 122 and 123, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 124 and 125, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 126 and 127, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 128 and 129, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 130 and 131, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 132 and 133, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 134 and 135, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 136 and 137, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 138 and 139, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 140 and 141, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 142 and 143, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 144 and 145, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 146 and 147, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 148 and 149, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 150 and 151, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 152 and 153, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 154 and 155, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 156 and 157, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 158 and 159, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 160 and 161, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 162 and 163, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 164 and 165, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 166 and 167, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 168 and 169, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 170 and 171, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 172 and 173, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 174 and 175, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 176 and 177, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 178 and 179, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 180 and 181, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 182 and 183, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 184 and 185, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 186 and 187, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 188 and 189, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 190 and 191, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 192 and 193, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 194 and 195, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 196 and 197, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 198 and 199, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 200 and 201, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 202 and 203, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 204 and 205, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 206 and 207, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 208 and 209, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 210 and 211, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 212 and 213, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 214 and 215, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 216 and 217, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 218 and 219, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 220 and 221, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 222 and 223, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 224 and 225, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 226 and 227, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 228 and 229, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 230 and 231, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 232 and 233, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 234 and 235, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 236 and 237, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 238 and 239, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 240 and 241, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 242 and 243, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 244 and 245, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 246 and 247, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 248 and 249, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 250 and 251, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 252 and 253, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 254 and 255, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 256 and 257, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 258 and 259, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 260 and 261, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 262 and 263, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 264 and 265, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 266 and 267, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 268 and 269, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 270 and 271, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 272 and 273, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 274 and 275, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 276 and 277, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 278 and 279, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 280 and 281, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 282 and 283, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 284 and 285, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 286 and 287, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax of \$150.00, due to the State and County taxes for 1870, by J. H. Satterfield, Jr. Also, lots No. 288 and 289, in the 4th dist. of Lumpkin county, Ga., to satisfy a tax











**Gurley & Bro.**















## Signal & Advertiser

W. P. HOWELL, Editor.

DALLONIA, GA., APRIL 27, 1877.

### Announcement.

The friends of Col. Wier Boyd announce him a candidate for one of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention subject to the control of his friends hereafter in the 32d Senatorial District, if a Convention is called.

Hon. John A. Kasson, member of Congress from Iowa, has been appointed Minister to Spain.

Up to date \$13,000 have been paid into the Treasury of North Carolina as license tax by the manufacturers of fertilizers doing business in that State.

Secretary Sherman has taken hold of the whisky ring, and the pending applications for release from civil suits in several parts of the west having been called to his attention he has refused them and has ordered the prosecutions to proceed in all cases.

A bill has been passed by the Legislature of Tennessee to reduce the salary of the Governor from \$4,000 to \$3,000; Supreme Court Judges from \$4,000 to \$3,000; Judges of the Inferior Courts and all special Judges from \$2,500 to \$2,000. The bill, after it receives the promised signature of the Governor, goes into effect after the next general county election.

A Kansas writer to the Philadelphia Inquirer writes that the grasshopper eggs have apparently not yet hatched out to any important extent. The indications are that immense quantities of eggs were deposited last season, and these are still in the ground, in Southeastern Kansas at all events, awaiting the advent of warm weather to develop in to destructive hordes of "hoppers."

The Pittsfield San says "the Solicitor of Lee (Massachusetts) offer \$50 reward for the person who fired the African Church in that town." Think of such an accomplishment as that breaking out in the centre of the old Bay State, and think of the Massachusetts Methodist Conference passing it over in silence to honor over the mud-rail Rev. W. H. Scott in South Carolina. "Gentlemen, tote fair."—Ex.

The statistics of the wheat crop of the United States from the Agricultural Bureau, shows on the whole a good prospect for the agriculturist, which, taken in connection with the events which have culminated in a gigantic war in Europe, will add to the material prosperity of this country. Our farmers who have gone forth sowing their precious seed, even in despondency and doubt, will doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them at the harvest time.

When we consider the amount of intoxicating liquor made and sold in the United States, it is hardly a wonder that so many are complaining of hard times. The sale of spirits for the year 1876, amounted to over seven hundred millions of dollars. Enough to pay the national debt, in three years. As most of this has been drunk, it has been an unnecessary tax on the people to just that amount. The money paid for spirituous liquors in the United States since 1860, or in the last sixteen years, amounts to \$9,600,000,000, or more than four times the national debt.

A negro man named Charles Crewel was drowned on the east side of the river about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Near the bank of the river, just above East Macon, there is a levee which was built to protect that part of the city from being flooded in time of freshet. Near this levee a deep ravine had been formed which is generally filled with water. Across this ravine a log is placed for the convenience of the people who live on that side of the river. Crewel was crossing this log when his foot slipped and he went in. Being unable to swim he was drowned before he could reach him. His body was recovered in a short while after he fell in.—Macon Telegraph.

## Northern and Southern Democrats.

The New York Tribune says: "The only bond of sympathy between Northern and Southern Democrats has been that growing out of mutual hostility to the party which has sustained carpet-bag Governments and paraded the policy of Federal interference and military rule. These obstacles to a good understanding with the party in control of the General Government being removed, there remains no ground of alliance between the Conservative party of the South and Northern Democracy."

The bond of sympathy between Northern and Southern Democrats is their mutual and unceasing hostility to the principles and practices of the republican party. That hostility is quite as strong in 1877 as it was in 1856, and is not likely to undergo any material diminution. The Southern Democrats thoroughly understand the "true inwardness" of the policy which the administration is endeavoring to inaugurate. That policy is not the result of any genuine change of heart on the part of the Republican leaders, but it is the result of that change of popular sentiment which elected Tilden to the Presidency.

The Republican party is in a minority. It has been condemned at the polls, and its defects President is now striving to atone for the rottenness of his title by shaping his course in harmony with the views and voice of the majority. The pressure brought to bear upon him is a Democratic, not a Republican pressure, and he relies upon Democratic support for success in his difficult undertaking.

When Southern Dem's forget the war which the Republican party has waged on them and theirs for twenty years past, then—and not before—will they abandon their Northern allies and affiliate with their enemies.—St. Louis Republican.

### Proposed Amendment.

Since proposed amendments to the laws of our land are now in order, we respectfully suggest due consideration in behalf of the following excellent idea which we clip from an exchange.—Ex.

"It is one of the consequences of the loss of a high standard of public morals, that crimes have lost their names as well as their punishment. The advocate who appropriates his client's property or misapplies funds committed to his care, is now said to be guilty of a breach of trust, and courts have been found willing to view such crimes more leniently than that of the pauper who steals a loaf for his subsistence. Legislation is needed to make the willful appropriation or misapplication of property by attorneys, executors, trustees, and all persons occupying judicial positions, a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment in the State prison. It is a notorious fact that the American may be elected with impunity, without making any effort to obtain redress, while his English cousin will enforce the least violation of his rights with the utmost rigor."

The Southern Waterman of the 17th inst. says: "We learn from the Atlanta Constitution that this Road would be delivered to the purchasers on Monday of this week, who have organized themselves into three corporations to be consolidated, and known hereafter as the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line Railroad Company. Mr. H. W. Sibley, of New York, a man of large financial experience has been chosen President."

Mr. G. J. Foreacre, a gentleman of great experience and energy, and formerly General Manager of the Virginia Midland railroad, and for several years the efficient Superintendent of the Atlanta division of the Central railroad, has been appointed General Manager of the Air-Line. A large amount of new rolling stock has been added, the entire track is said to be in splendid condition, and with its present able management, backed by an immense capital, the road is sure to be successful in the future.

Women are getting their rights at last. The Legislature of Minnesota has just passed a bill authorizing women to practice law in all the courts of that State.

## Concealed Weapons.

Judge Crawford, says the Butler, (Georgia) Herald, in his charge to the grand jury, relative to the statute forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons, remarked:

"It is your duty to diligently inquire into and true presents make of every violation of this important statute. Since I have had the honor to preside over this circuit, I have, at every court I have held, given this statute specially in charge, and I have never given it but what there were a dozen persons in the court room with concealed weapons on their person, and yet it is a rare occurrence for any one to be indicted for this plain violation of law."

We wish every judge in the State would take special cognizance of this matter as conscientiously as Judge Crawford has done, and see to it that this statute is enforced, and the majesty of the law vindicated, without regard to person."

The constant and general violation of this statute is a very grave evil, that must be remedied if it is desirable for us justly to lay claim to the title of a civilized, Christian community. For crowds of men to walk about our streets, and to stand in the very halls of Justice, secretly armed with deadly weapons, presupposes the existence of a condition of society of which "Sitting Bull" might be a fitting representative, and which would cause a feeling of fraternity in the breasts of Italian banditti. It is wrong, it is an insult to respectable citizens, and a blot upon the good name of the State. It must not be tolerated.—Georgia Grange.

### The Withdrawal of the Troops.

The following correspondence explains itself:

THE PRESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, APRIL 20.

Sir:—Prior to my entering upon the duties of the presidency, there had been stationed by order of my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a state house in New Orleans, Louisiana, and known as the Mechanics Institute, a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could determine whether the conditions is now such, as to either require or justify the continued military intervention of the national government in the affairs of the state. In my opinion there does not now exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the constitution, as the ground upon which the military power of the national government may be invoked for the defence of the state. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that state are to be settled and determined, not by the executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the constitution and laws of that state. Having the assurance that no resort to violence is contemplated, but that, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled by peaceful methods, under and in accordance with law, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the presidency. You are therefore directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops at an early date from their position to such regular barracks in the vicinity, as may be selected for their occupation.

To Hon. Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

THE SECRETARY TO THE GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.

Gen. Wm. T. Sherman—GENERAL.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a communication from the president of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of United States troops now stationed in the vicinity of the mechanics institute, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, be withdrawn to such convenient barracks as may be selected for their occupation. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the twenty-fourth of April, at 12 o'clock, meridian. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Geo. W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

## Our Florida Letter.

OAK HILL, VOLUNTA CO., FLA., April 11th, 1877.

### Editor Signal & Advertiser:

You did well in locally referring to my former letter not to say "from our regular correspondent," as do some of the papers, (perhaps to make it appear they have a heavy corps of writers at home and abroad) for in our instance I fear it would have been found to be regular correspondence. However, an occasional letter, even of uncertain interval, from a section so favored by nature, and in which there is such a lively general interest taken, may not be uninteresting to many of your readers. In fact, I may as well confess it, you furnish me a much more gratifying medium for answering general questions, than by individual or direct correspondence, for if I attempted this, my hopes and aspirations for the future would pass into thin vapor, and I would find myself at the end as at the beginning, still but an improvised scribbler. The questions asked have been of a general character, and in answering them in such a manner, there will be given some of the more prominent, as well as profitable, features of the settling of this section of Florida, and perhaps the whole State as well.

It is a very common query: "Why is it, that Florida, with her natural advantages and delightful climate, that are claimed for her, has been so far behind in her developments? And is not the picture overdrawn, the handsome incomes from orange groves, banana, pineapple, sugar cane, tobacco fields, &c., more a myth than a reality? And from some of our mountain friends we have not the query, but the flat assertion, "I know it is not healthy, it can't be in that low, hot country." This is a pre-conceived idea that is very much confined to that section of Georgia (where healthfulness could not for a moment be doubted,) but is, and has always been shared by those living in a colder latitude. This insidious dread of sickness conjures up the ghosts of fevers, malarial, agues, cholera, &c., at the bare mention of the tropical or semi-tropical climates, and has been one unfounded cause for the until recent attention and investigation by many, yet cooperatively wild state of the Florida peninsula. It must be remembered too, that only a few years before our "late unpleasantness" the Seminoles in Indian had undisputed, or at least forcible sway of almost, if not quite, all of this great peninsula. If any tide of immigration had made a start in this direction after the Indian excitement was fully over, it did not have time to assume any definite proportion before the war came on, and it is really only since the furious elements consequent have subsided that it can be said Florida has commenced to grow.

So much, concisely, in answer to the first question.

As to the income from fruits and crops, I would say I have no reason to doubt any of the figures I have seen, but it is well enough perhaps to remind the reader that published statements and figures are almost invariably taken from the cream of the subject. To illustrate: Because you see an extraordinary display of fruits and vegetables on Mr. A's table at the fair do not conclude that all his crop is like this. He has picked the finest, nicest, best for this display, and so it is most likely in all statements made in the interest of those making them, and should be regarded with that degree of allowance that will insure an equipoise.

So far as my observation extends, every new settler is so intent on his future, that his present style of living doesn't seem to concern him much. His clearing is the first thing in order after a temporary house, then the planting of wild orange stocks for budding, sweet orange seed, banana, pine apples, lemons, citron, &c., next fencing for garden the deer and hogs do not trouble the fruit trees, and when he sees all going he begins to feel as if he was commencing to live and talks of adding to his house, but he doesn't say he will give it out by contract. He wants to do the most of it himself. This is the primitive way of doing by the more recent settlers. Those who have become established

are quite liberal, and the spirit of improvement seems in the nerve of every arm, and pocket too. It is more noticeable in the new towns up the Halifax river, Halifax City, Port Orange, Daytona and New Britain, no one of which is over six miles from another.

I have said before that we were well pleased, both Mr. B. and myself, with the country, climate, soil and surroundings, but I do not wish to be understood as saying that every one would be, for it must be remembered that tastes are too dissimilar to venture so broad an assertion.

As to the lands, there are government, State and private to be had. The first by homestead by paying entry fees and surveyors' charges, \$14.00 entry for 160 acres, and surveyor about \$10.00. The second is for sale at 75cts. to \$5.00 per acre, according to quality, and the third at prices considerably varied. The settler must live on his homestead five years and improve it, before the government gives absolute deed. The State gives bona fide deed at time of purchase. The most desirable are nearly all taken, though there are an abundance yet not taken of a few mill back from the rivers.

Yours truly,

ERILSON.

Washington, April 20.—This claim in high quarters that the Louisiana commission has done its work more speedily and satisfactorily than was expected. Last night they telegraphed the president that after a careful examination of the condition of political affairs, they have come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when the troops could safely be withdrawn from New Orleans. The president, however, had long ago determined to take such action whenever it should be thought wise and discreet to do so, but that the happy event occurred to-day instead of hereafter is attributable to the labors of the commission. "All's well that ends well." God and liberty!

The Sumter Republican says we learn that Robert Williams, son of Mr. R. M. Williams living near Buena Vista, Marion county, met with a fatal accident on his father's premises last Saturday afternoon, while throwing off a load of logs from a wagon. It seems he was standing on the ground throwing the logs over his head, and while holding a heavy one in his hands he made a step backwards and fell across a log lying behind him, when the piece of timber he had hold of fell across his head, breaking the skull and causing instant death. Deceased was 17 or 18 years of age, and was considered a very promising young man.

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Very Respectfully,  
H. D. Gurley & Bro.

Last Saturday was a red-letter day in the annals of crime. A fiend crazed with drink, sallies forth in the streets of a Pennsylvania town, terrorizes the populace, and, after stabbing two of its citizens, is finally beaten down and shot to death. Impelled by morbid insanity, an Ohio husband murders his fleeing wife and then deliberately commits suicide. In Philadelphia, two sailors fall out, and one of them, a mere lad, slabs his comrade fatally. Then from Boston we have word of intense excitement over the abduction and probable murder of Miss Harrington, and from the Buckeye State of the jailing of a child-stealer.

A writer in the Marietta Journal writes: "Mrs. Nancy Woodward of this city on her sixty-seventh birthday ironed twenty-five shirts, twenty collars, six pair of cuffs, and four unstarched garments. This lady has been living alone for a number of years. She has supported herself by her own labor at the tub, paid out \$800 for house rent, and recently purchased a comfortable little home for \$500 which she has also paid for. Girls what do you think of it?"

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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